Respecting the sale of Hawalian and other produce in Auckland, we find the following in the Southern Cross:

June 18 -Mr. B. Tonks sold by auction, on Saturday, at his June 21.—The sale of Hamilalu sugars took place this morning, but the prices realized scarcely corresponded with the previous sale. It is an undoubted fact that Auckland can get this market, and it is one of the most important elements de

A consignment of Honolulu sugars, per City of Methourne was sold by auction this morning by Mr. S. Jones, at the fol-lowing prices: 131 kers fine yellow crystals, G. F., from 3jd to 3id; 87 kegs ditto, M., 3id; 50 ditto, G., 3id; 50 bags ditto, A bill had been introduced into the New Zealand Legislature

under which the duty on sugar was to be reduced from 9s 4d to 8s 4d per cwt. On some articles the duty is to be increased ;

In Sydney a sale of island produce took place on the 25th, which is well described by our correspondent below. The The sugar market has been severely tested of late, and price mere in favor of bayers. A splendid sample of Honolulu light counter, in 1 cwt barrels, sold to-day at £37 12s 6d cash; other

sters at £30 12s 6d to £35 7s 6d. The bulk of the Mauri prices than could be obtained under the hammer.

June 25.—Brudley, Newton & Lamb held an important sale of miscellaneous goods at their rooms to-day. A shipment of Sandwich Island produce, ex City of Melbourne, was disposed of at the following prices: Sugar, from £26 to £37 12s 6d per

Our keg containers are a novelty in the Colonial markets, but as soon as their superiority over bags is noticed by the interior trade, we have no doubt that dealers will be willing to Commercial Adbertiser. pay more for sugars packed this way than in the bags or mats used by the Mauritius and East India planters.

The shipment of sugars and other island produce to the Colonics promises well, though thus far it has been rather as an no less than 1,378,386 pounds of sugar have been sent thither. This is a small amount, to be sure, but it relieves to that extent the over-burdened San Francisco market, which has been almost our only available market. Were the capacity of the steamers larger, double the amount of produce would have been shipped to Australia during the same period. There is every probability that the trade will steadily increase between the

The ship Malay, 15 days from San Francisco, touched at this port on the 26th, and by her we have advices to the 11th. The Comet had not yet arrived, but was fully due. She may he looked for as the next mail vessel, due August 8 to 10. The bark Ethan Allen sailed on the 27th for San Francisco, taking a full cargo of sugar and other produce. She will be followed by the D. C. Murray in the same line, sailing about

Mr. Bartow held a large credit sale on the 26th and 27th, at tendency. the store of Messes. E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., which was well attended and realized fair prices.

> [From our Commercial Correspondent.] Sypney, June 30, 1870.

On Friday, the 25th instant, I attended the auction rooms of Messrs. Bradley, Newton & Lamb, the well-known auctioneers advantage of experience, founded upon a knowof this city, by whom sundry parcels of sugar, coffee, molasses ledge of the practical results which followed in and puin, ex City of Melbourne, from Honolulu, were offered for sale. The shippers of course know best as to whether the venture will pay or not. But the goods could not have had a cumstances. The endless arguments made use of fairer chance than they had in the hands of Mr. Bradley. The in discussing the respective advantages of free following remarks will, I trust, be of some service to your mer-

for this market, though the flavor-being something like that of article; nor do we think anything could be gained the Trinidad and Demarara sorts-is slightly, very slightly are considered their fair market value. If the finer and medium sorts were a little more refined or crystalized, but by no means sound arguments on both sides of the question. made harder, they would compete successfully with the Maurie the satisfactory solution of which must eventually tius-the highest standard of sugars sent here. The packages were very bad, and totally unsuitable. This community is somewhat fistidious about packages. Goods sent here, to sell and the Condition in which the country to be well, must be in good, clean, suitable packages. Had all the sugars sent by the City of Melbourne been better packed, they would doubtless have realized from 25s to 30s per ton more than they did. Sugar in barrels is a new institution in this Colony; and the barrels from your place are made of soft wood, which, it is feared, will in this dry climate, shrink and split. The gunny bags are too thin to protect the contents, especially when they have to be conveyed for hundreds of miles into the interior, sometimes on horseback. Moreover, the bags ex City of Melbourne were in a very dirty state, whether from bad sarrels of one brand opened for inspection at the auction, so two appeared to be alike. This should be avoided, as it ikely to give rise to all kinds of disputes and claims after sale. The most suitable packages for this country are strong canvas or mat bags-such as the Java and Bourbon, holding about 70 ounds each. I send herewith samples of the two kinds used Covrus.—The coffee realized a fair price, 5id, but the sample shown did not seem to be so well cleaned as it ought to have been, otherwise a better price could have been obtained. Rick.—The rice is well liked, but the sample offered was mixed with dirt or some other foreign substance, and would

MOLASSES. -- The molasses does not seem to be liked by the It is not refined enough. The prices realized were very subsequent to the discovery of gold in Australia, low-£8 10s to £9 per ton, considering that the sugar refluing mpany here are now selling at £20 per ton. Pul.v.-Pulu is totally unsaleable here. The uphoisterers it could hardly be credited that manufactures nd mattrass makers will not use it. Cocoanut fibre and New Zealand flax are preferred. I believe all the pulu that has been disposed of has been purchased on speculation for shipment to England nies. It was evident enough that the high rates of wages which then prevailed would prove an Trade has been very dull and declining for the past four or five years, chiefly owing to our would-be political economists effectual bar to the introduction of manufactures opering with the very simple taris passed by Mr. Dean Thompson some years ago. The duliness is moreover just now

intensified through the terrible and disastrous floods that have coursed within the last four months. . Communication has of the country districts. In the agricultural districts scores of families have been utterly rulned and brought to destitution by these inundations. But the New South Wales Welshmen are inently generous, and the sufferers have been well sustained in their adversity by the liberality and sympathy of their more The inter-colonial exhibition opens here on the 6th of August

next. We should only be too happy to see the Sandwich Islands represented. No doubt, now that a regular communicaablished, a good trade will spring up between us but we want to know what commodities can be exchanged to

Light on Farewell Spit (Western Entrance to Cook Straits, N. Z.)

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 17th June, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a light-house erected on Bush-End Point, Farewell Spit, in lat. 40° 33° S., and long. 173° 1° 45° E., as measured from the Admiralty Chart. The light and many whose interest as merchants and imwill show all round, except on the outer side of the Spit, when off deck, it will not be seen when the light is brought to bear eastward of E 48., as it is shut in by sand hills. It is a REVOLVING WHITE LIGHT of the Second Order optric, attaining its greatest brilliancy once a minute. Over the Spit End, (that is, between the bearings of N. W. IN. to W. by N. iN.,) the light will be ann, in order to caution mariners of their approach to that danger. The light is clevated about 120 feet above the sea level, and will be visible in clear weather about 17 nautic miles, allowing 15 feet for the height of the observer's eye. The tower is an open-framed structure of timber, painted in alternate bands of red and white, and is 113 feet in height from the ground to the top of the lantern. Vessels must take care not to open the northern edge of the red light when within four miles of the light-house.

Ships' Malia.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO-Per D. C. Murray, about August 13th. FOR LABALINA-Per Nettie Merrill, Monday.
FOR KAUAT-Per Hattie, Monday, and Jenny, Wednesday. FOR KARULUI-Per Ka Moi, Monday or Tuesday.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

24-Schr Mary, from Kauai.

July 23-Sloop Live Yankee, from Mani. -23-Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Grainger, 18 day from Auckland. 24-Schr Kate Lee, West, from Hawaii. 24-Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, from Maui. 24 - Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.

24-Schr Isabella, from Hawaii. 25-Nor Ger cutter Moeve, Wilhelmi, 26 days fro 26-Schr Mary Ellen, Harrison, from Mani. 26—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Kauai. 26—Am ship Malay, Clough, 15 days fm San Francisco.

29-Schr Hokulele, from Hawaii. 30-Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui. 30-Schr Luka, from Bawaii. 30-Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauai.

## DEPARTURES.

July 23-Schr Odd Fellow, for Hawaii. 24—Am star Ajax, Floyd, for San Francisco. 25—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui. 25—Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, for Maui. 25—Schr Kinau, Wahia, for Maui. 25—Schr Mariida, Berrill, for Hawali. 25-Echr Fairy Queen, Smith, for Kanal 25-Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kanal. 25 Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai. 26-Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Grainger, for Auckland, N. Z.

26—Schr Manuokawai, Makahi, for Maui. 26—Schr Waiola, Dudoit, for Maui. 26—Schr Mary, for Kauai. 27—Am bk Elhan Alleu, Snow, for San Francisco. 27—Am ship Malay, Cicuph, for Hongkong. 27—Se'ir Jenny, Lambert, for Kauai. 27—Se'ar Mary Ellen, Harrison, for Mam.

#### 29-Schr Kate Lee, West, for Hawaii PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco—Per Ajax, July 24th—C Wisebrood, Miss McCormick, C Makee, Dr C S Kittredge, wife and child, F Pierze, George Jones, E F Pierce, G H Loomis, Mrs McDougalt and son, A Jaeger, F A Schaefer, M Alden, David Bayton, H May, Miss B A May, H Nathan, W Cleghorn, Geo N Hempstead, J P Sorgenson, Mrs Hatris, Miss Duncan, Mr McCartney and wife, E J Smith, R Raphael, and 96 in transit per City of Melbourne-124.

PHOM SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND-Per City of Melbourne, July 22d—FT Lenehan, Rev Mother des Anges, Miss Lough-man, Messrs Thatcher, Jackson, Williams, Clarke, Walters, and Richards, Mr Lehman, Mrs Lehman, Mrs Costello and 2 children, Mrs Fecan, Miss Parker, Dr Young, Samuel Thomas, John Harding, and 55 for San Francisco—115.

FOR AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY-Per City of Melbourne, July 28th-Mrs Havell, M Dwyar, J C Gregory, family and troupe (7), A J Upton, and 25 in transit per Ajax-35. FOR HONORONG-Per Malay, July 27th-Aug Yee-1. For San Francisco-Per Ethan Allen, July 27th-J 8 Nolton, Mrs Bailey, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mary Johnson, Isaac Johnson, Thos Johnson, H Maner, F Vanhagan, J S Dawes,

FROM SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND-Per City of Melbourne, Alex. csks... Brandy, cs..... Whiskey, cs..... 20 Wine, cs..... 50 In transit for San Francisco, pkgs.....

FOR AUGKLAND AND SYDNEY-Per City of Melbourne,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO-Per Ethan Allen, July 27th :-

Value-Foreign ... \$112 40; Domestic ... \$38,977 00.

Value-Foreign....\$88 44; Domestic.....\$1,074 59.

Burgess-On Sunday morning, 24th inst. of paralysis, EDWARD Burgess, a native of London, aged 50 years, 3

months and 2 days. Ty San Francisco papers please copy.

THE PACIFIC

Woolen and Cotton Factories,

Eucouragement of Home Manufactures.

Assembly on the bill for granting a bonus and

certain privileges for the encouragement of the

Islands, and in considering the result likely to

ensue from it, we are fortunately not without the

other countries placed in somewhat similar cir-

trade and protection are too numerous to investi-

by traveling over that well-beaten track. It is

To buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest

market, is regarded as an incontrovertible maxim

by those who advocate a free trade policy. Yet

we find that the United States of America, and,

in later years, the Colonies of Australia, rejected

that policy, and became very remarkable in

stances of the rapid development of local indus-

tries under difficulties which would have proved

insurmountable but for their adoption of the sys-

tem of protective duties. We should like to ask

if any political economist could now be found

bold enough to assert that without such protec-

tion the countries referred to would have achieved

such a wonderful progress! For some years

could be successfully established in those Colo-

in which labor formed the material element.

Nevertheless, the lapse of a few more years ren-

dered apparent two very important facts: first,

that there was a constantly increasing flow of

immigration in the Colony which would eventu-

ally lead to a reduction in the rates of wages;

and secondly, there was a vast youthful population

rising within the Colony, who were becoming

daily more and more demoralized, solely through

the sheer want of some channel for industrial

occupation. Fortunately the statesmen of Aus-

tralia had the wisdom to take measures to check

porters were identified with free trade, sacrificed

it to their conviction, and became the most ear-

nest advocates for the development of native

When men worship the almighty dollar, they

seem unable to take an enlightened or compre-

hensive view of any subject except in a money

light. In treating of this question-national

industry-its social influences and bearings must

not be overlooked; they are, indeed, the highest

and therefore should be the first, to be considered

by those who hold the helm of the state. The

wisdom and sound policy of a government are

best exemplified where the great mass of the peo-

ple are beneficially employed; for in the train of

iedustry alone are to be found true happiness

and virtue, sound moral and physical health,

and sterling independence in thought and action.

We need not go far to point out the converse of

this. The social and physical condition of the

inhabitants of these Islands, and their mode of

life at the present time, afford an illustration in

Norway is a good example-perhaps the best

that can be cited-of an industrions and self-

relying people prospering amidst natural difficul-

ties. During six months in the year, the climate

precludes them from out-door husbandry, and

this would be a period of enforced idleness were

it not that bred, as they are, to habits of indus-

try from their infancy, and instructed in various

arts, they employ themselves during this period,

within doors, spinning and weaving, making

clething and boots and shoes, and the various

implements required on their farms. Little they

care for the maxims of political economists.

They find their happiness and enjoyment of life

In VICTORIA, which we refer more particularly

to as one of the latest instances in which we can

trace the consequences arising from protective

duties, we find that although for several years

past there has been a large and increasing addi-

tion to the population, the amount of imports

and exports have been nearly stationary, which is

attributable to the fact that new industries are ever

springing up in the Colony, and the inhabitants

are using up instead of exporting a large propor-

tion of their raw materials. Through the steady

increase of population, wages have come to a rea-

sonable level, and thus it is by no means impro-

bable, that the time is not far distant when the

necessity for protective duties in that Colony will

The Legislature of this Kingdom have done

their duty in this behalf, not so much in the

amount of encouragement offered, as in the

affir ration of the principle involved. It now re-

mains to be seen whether those who have the

in their unceasing industry.

affected by them is placed.

The debate which took place in the Legislative

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Copper, old, fbs...... 804 Specie......\$4,360 00 Fungus, fbs....... 9,769

FOR HONGKONG-Per Malay, July 27th :-

93 In transit from San

Francisco, pkgs....

EXPORTS. For San Francisco-Per Alax, July 23d :-1,122 Specie.....\$5,760 00 1,221 Skins, goat, No...... 3,180 prise here, other than what are encountered by briefly these : sheep, No..... pioneer enterprises in every country. 

AN ACT to encourage the establishment of Woolen and Cotton Factories. WHEREAS, it is desirable to encourage the manufucture of Woolen and Cotton fabrics in this King-

vantages of which it is not difficult to foresee.

means will second the action of the Legislature

dom, and thereby foster our grazing and agricultural nterests; therefore-Be it enacted, by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature

of the Kingdom assembled: persons, solely for the purpose of erecting and finishng a woolen or cotton factory, and not for sale, shall on application to the Minister of Finance, by the party or parties importing the same.

Section 2. As a further inducement to secure the speedy erection of a woolen and cotton factory, the nister of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay to the owner or owners of any woolen factory, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, for the first One Hundred pairs of Woolen Blankets, 72 inches in width and 80 in length, and weighing 11 lbs per pair, manufactured by them from Hawaiian wool, at any woolen factory that may be erected in this Kingdom; and an additional sum of Six Thousand Dollars, to the owner or owners of any cotton factory, for the first one hundred pieces of cotton cloth of not less than forty yards each, suitable for domestic wear or use, manufactured by them at any cotton factory in this Kingdom, out of Hawaiian cotton; Provided, that said factory or factories are of sufficient capacity to nanufacture and consume all the wool or cotton produced at the time of their erection. And the said one hundred pairs of blankets, and one hundred ieces of cotton cloth shall, upon payment of the vithin-named bonuses, be the property of the Government, subject to the disposal of the King and

SECTION 3. The Minister of the Interior is authorestablishing a woolen manufactory in this Kingzed to lease for a term of ten or more years, free of dom, was highly interesting, and terminated in rent or other charges, any land or water privileges the passage of the bill by the House, and its belonging to the Government, that may be required for the purpose contemplated in this Act. approval by the King. We cannot but regard Section 4. The Minister of Finance is hereby authis as a step in the right direction, and one thorized, upon the warrant of the Minister of the Interior, to issue exchequer bills for the sum of Twelve | the laborer in Asia; it brings him, willing or which, should it prove to be a successful experi-Thousand Dollars, to meet any expenditures contemment, would be the precursor of others of a like plated in Section 2, in case the Legislature has made no appropriation therefor. The encouragement of local industry is a subject of the deepest interest to all classes in these

"The Lord's Day is Tabu." On our fourth page will be found an abstract of a sermon preached by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the observance of the Sabbath. It seems he had been asked to sign a petition to the Legislature to pass a law forbidding street cars running on that day. He declined to do so, and some of his parishioners wishing to know his reasons, he preached the sermon referred to. In it he takes broad and liberal ground respecting enough for us to admit there are strong and the day, that it was designed to be a day of relaxation and rest, which man might devote to glorifying his Creator, and seeking his spiritual improvebe determined by the surrounding circumstances, ment. But while man is commanded to rest from his labors on that day, he is also enjoined " to keep it holy." In doing so, each one must be governed by his own belief of what is right and wrong under the law, amenable of course to his

> Maker and the public conscience. While some may not agree with Mr. Beecher that cars or ferry boats should run that the poor can go to church, as well as the rich and feeble ride in their carriages, yet we think that most will coincide with him, that it is peculiarly a day when all may and should be freed from all unnecessary work. There are certain duties ship is idle in the harbor, as entering port, moorng to the wharf and discharging passengers. But it does not require the discharge of cargo—this. is unnecessary labor, which can only be performed by disregarding the public conscience if not the

stand that natives and draymen were paid double wages to work on that day. Were this a port of call there might be some reason for the departure of steamers on Sunday, as the time of their stoppage Australian steamers. At present, there is no blush to the cheek of every American." To Mr.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, during its twenty years service between New York and San Francisco, has never allowed its steamers to leave the terminal ports on Sunday. Even when the sailing day fell on Sunday, it despatched its vessels on Saturday. At intermediate ports of call, however, its steamers always leave with as seeking through another channel to disabuse myself little delay as is required to coal or transfer passengers. Passengers arriving at Panama Sunday morning would leave Aspinwall the same evening. A boat arriving at Acapulco on Sunday would coal up and leave in six hours. This is not the Christian and ministerial reputation which may case here at present, though it may be as soon as rebound to him who gave it. That you mean all

that if the departure of steamers on Sunday is that distort our friend's vision." No one can or tion, as they have swallowed up others before it. unlawful and must be discontinued, then the post- | will mistake your object in the application you make office must be closed for the delivery of mails, as depth for filthy lucre. Depths for filthy lucre! You well as all newspaper agencies. This certainly is say with an exclamation point; that is, I take it, sound logic. But custom all over the world re- marvelous that so it should be ! I trust that you are quires the delivery of letters and papers on the ing a discovery. For let me ask, have I after more arrival of mails on Sundays. If our law is viola- than 40 years residence on these islands as a minis ted in so doing, then the post-office and all news | ter of Christ and a missionary of the cross just won agencies should be closed by the authorities. We have never regarded it as a violation of the law 1829, the year after my arrival, I left my wife with for the post-office to assort mails, or deliver letters | a babe, sixteen days old, and taking my life in my and papers, or take in postage fees on Sunday: hand, performed an agency among the Indian tribes Nor for a news dealer to deliver papers to sub-for filthy lucre? In 1846, and onward I acted as scribers. The selling of papers is somewhat the agent of Kamehameha III, in selling the district different, and may be in contravention of the law.
All that is necessary, however, is to have the law understood, and there will probably be no violation the agent of Makawao, collected the money which I remitted to His Majesty. Did rumor whisper that a single dollar found its way into my pocket, or did I grow rich by this agency? 874 acres of land, the King

of it, regarding mails or newspaper traffic. The Hawaiians are proverbially a Sunday-keep-ing and law-abiding people. Fifty years of civil For years I acted as School Treasurer of this district, and religious instruction have taught them to and many thousands of dollars passed through my observe, at least outwardly, this great Christian observe, at least outwardly, this great Christian fingers, while thus receiving and distributing moneys institution, which cannot be regarded other than for sustaining schools? Did I seem influenced by a blessing to the people that cherishes it. We the love of "filthy lucre," when in 1843, after havtrust that the authorities will not allow any parties to bribe native laborers to violate the law, by wife and children drawn in a hand cart, came to offering double pay for work done on Sunday. Whoever does this is openly defying the law, and where I have since labored eking out a support by amenable to its penalty. While we will not the labors of my hands? Please enlighten me on advocate any unreasonable regulations or laws what you regard as evidence of my love of filthy relating to the Sabbath or its observance we relating to the Sabbath or its observance, we in which you so confidently accuse me of what would would still wish to see the executive officers disgrace me in the eyes of every Christian commuwatchful against any open violation of our simple nity on earth, was, that you supposed me to be a statute injunction-" the Lord's day is tabu" - Christian Mirror, the Home Guardian, and perand where parties clearly defy it, test the matter haps, the Hawaiian Gazette. If you thus suppose, fairly and firmly in the courts.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.—The fare by rail, says the have I expected or asked a remuneration, though for Sacramento Bee, between New York and Sacramento, written during many years. Doth this look like has been reduced from \$140 to \$130—freight has being influenced by the love of filthy lucre? Some

The Chinese in Massachusetts.

or not. We are not without hope that some will A more deliberate and false misrepresentation be found with sufficient patriotism to unite in of the recent introduction of Chinese laborers making an experiment, the beneficial results of into Massachusetts, than that given in the which are apparent, and the ultimate social ad- editorial columns of the Government paper this week, could hardly have been concocted, even by As the bill is now a law of the Kingdom, open a lawyer who claims he can make black appear for any one to accept its offer, we publish it in white whenever he chooses to attempt it. In harfull below. It is believed that there are no draw- mony with its usual character, it falsifies the backs to the success of a woolen or cotton enter- story from beginning to end. The facts are No coolies have been introduced into Massa-

trouble with his French laborers, who were working for \$3.00 a day, and had struck for higher wages, sent an agent to San Francisco, to obtain Chinese. On his arrival there, this agent went to a Chinese merchant, and secured his services to obtain them. The latter advertised, and who for many years has professed to "use hospital-Section 1. That all machinery or building materiamong several hundred who wanted to ship for als of any description, imported by any person or North Adams, seventy-five were engaged. The engagements were made directly with the laborers, be permitted to enter free of duty or other charges, for \$23 a month the first year, \$26 the second, and \$28 the third, to be found in addition with thing-a contract for labor for a short period of food and lodging. The merchant charged and time, under the same protection of law as with a received a brokerage commission fee for his services in procuring the laborers. Mr. Sampson subject only to the will and passions of his master paid their passage on the railroad and all their expenses, and there is nothing to prevent their quitting work whenever dissatisfied. The en-

There is not the slightest feature of coolieism is precisely what he before did when he sent and engaged French shoe-makers to come and work for him. It is the same as if he had sent to New York, and picked up seventy-five poor and starving emigrants from Europe, and engaged them for one, two or more years, contracting to teach them the shoe-maker's trade, if they would serve him for a stipulated sum and for a stated period. The Chinese, like the Europeans, if they prove faithful, may probably remain in his service for twenty years. The cases named are precisely

COOLIEISM is quite another thing: It finds liely arraigned for not doing what was expected unwilling, no matter which, under a contract he may or may not have seen, and makes him, for Section 5. The provisions of Section 1 and 2 of the term of his service, a service tool, a chattel, this Act shall not extend beyond three years from liable to be transferred, assigned, sold at auction, or imprisoned as a felon, for no crime, but for the non-fulfillment of the contract. The man who attempts to confound the coolie system with that of free labor is guilty of gross misrepresent- is no more reprehensible than a clergyman who

binding in America. Every Chinese, negro or politics, they meddle with what is beyond their other laborer, employed on plantations, railroads, legitimate sphere. or in factories, under contract, signed his contract in America, and knows what he signed and acting dishonestly in any fiduciary capacity, nor engaged to perform. He knows, moreover, that with accepting bribes of any kind; nor have we he cannot be incarcerated as a felon, if he is un- ever hinted, as he imagines, that any editors able or unwilling to fulfill his contract, and that would offer to pay for his effusions. He knows, he is free, if he chooses to throw it up for any as well as we and every one of our readers, that cause. He serves on his honor, and his employer | the Crown Ministers are using the liberal funds treats him as one who has rights of his own. This is the basis of free labor, and it is the basis which three millions of bales of cotton and one hundred millions of pounds of sugar have few years ago they sought to set aside, as worthbeen raised in America the past year. And it is less trash, unworthy of notice, friendship, or

MAKAWAO, Maui, July 14th, 1870. To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. DEAR SIR :- In your issue of Saturday, July 9th, see that you have inserted a quotation from a however, which cannot be avoided. The police- communication of mine, addressed to the editor of man who guards our homes, the servant who the Hawaiian Gazette. This quotation is correctly cooks our food, the sailor who navigates the ship, made, I believe ; and had you also quoted the para--must all perform their accustomed service. graphs read before the Legislature several weeks the Mirror (to which he refers) even for the past The arrival of a ship in port on Sunday necessi- before, instead of making me say what I did not say, two years, we could instance articles over his signatates certain labor, which is not required if the you would have saved me from supposing you to ture which would humiliate him to publish now. have had the coolie on the brain, and probably from These are among the remarkable changes of this other remarks in my communication. So had you very remarkable age, and show that a writer's allowed the readers of your issue of the 9th instant, ideas of men and things may to wonderfully to see for themselves what I said through the Gazette, | warped by the color of the glass they are viewed of July 6th, of Mr. Kapihe, you would hardly have through. presumed to tell them as you in your paper of July 9th, that I took "occasion to publicly reprehend the There has been much discussion the past week representative of Makawao, Mr. Kapihe, for not about the sailing of the steamer on Sunday last, I deny ever having publicly reprehended Mr. Kapihe voting on the bill, to repeal the penal contract law." and there is just indignation respecting the viola- for not voting. As he was not present when the vote tion of the law by such departure. We under- was taken, I knew, of course, that he could not have doubt that the extract from one of his letters voted either for or against the law, and as I saw either pro or con, I know not to this day how he stood on the question. " Why he was absent," I not intend it to endorse the coolie system nor the remarked, "I do not know," and I added, "I hope unrighteous penal clause; but it was used to he can explain himself to the satisfaction of his conin port must be limited to a certain number of hours. stituents." Does this look like seeing a missionary But it is not so at present. It is the terminus of holding this patriotic and noble Hawaiian up to publie scorn for acting the part of a conscientious Christian? "An act you add which should bring a necessity for the departure of steamers from this Kapihe, I sustain the relation of a friend and pastor. I never asked him for a pledge that he would, if elected, defend the labor system-perhaps others did -nor did he give me such a pledge, and had he voted with those who desired a change of the Mw. I should not have reprehended him much less, held him up to public scorp. I ask as a matter of simple justice that you allow me to make this correction of it had a tri-monthly or semi-monthly line, and | your version of my remarks concerning Mr. Kapihe, a version derogatory to my character as a Christian minister, or even as a man of common decency. I PLANTATION SALE.—The Kapakuea or Metcalf think it my duty to give you this privilege, before

before the public. concluding what you have to say of my treatment of Mr. Kapihe, you add, "To what depths will poor humanity stoop for filthy lucre." Well, friend Whitney, that's a stunner, but a blow aimed at my that you say in that paragraph I gather from the anecdote which you say you published not long since, The apologists of Sunday steamer traffic argue and which you add " may afford a clue to the causes unsolicited, gave me for my services. This was all I received, and more than I asked. Did the love of hands. Did a single "hapaumi" stick to my Makawao, and took up my residence among a poor

paid writer for the press-i e, for the Pacific, the

I even assure you that I have not received a dollar

some of these, and many other periodicals, I have

one, however, suggested that my love of filthy lucre,

in your opinion, moved me to support the obnexious law, hoping that as the planters grow rich by the gains of oppression I might, by-and-by. Share in the spoils! What I have received during the last nine years, has scarcely exceeded \$450 per year, paid about equally by natives and foreigners. A handful of the class, among whom there are three planters, aid me as they feel able; no stated salary have I asked, or they offered whether the price sugar was high or low, they have done for me about same each year, acting as it seemed to me, from principle. Have any of my people intimated that the pastor of Makawao seemed smitten with the love of "filthy lucre?" Would the business men of the rural districts of the islands, consent to labor for the amount which I receive from year to year? Do my house and equipage betray my love of "the almighty dollar?" Do you suspect me of having gold and chasetts. Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, having silver hidden away in an iron safe, or strong box, or that I have loaned thousands at exorbitant interest? Or finally, as my house has not only been frequented by tourists, but by the members of our mission famlies, as you personally, have occasion to know, have you evidence from what you know of me, as one ity," that, under this cloak, I have been actuated

by the love of " filthy lucre?" This letter has been devoted to the refutation of grave charges. As for the other which you think I would do well to write, it will be forthcoming when I can see a moral resemblance between the sale of a former employer-and the bondage of a human being for life, and in which his descendants are involved, JONATHAN S. GREEN.

gagement rests solely on the honor of the parties an inmate fondness for appearing in print, that they take every occasion to ventilate their views, no matter on what subject, or in what way it is in this transaction. What Mr. Sampson has done handled. In their verdancy they think that unless they express their ideas in print, on them will rest a fearful responsibility, if the world goes wrong. To this class evidently belongs our correspondent, who, according to his own letter, corresponds gratuitously with at least four

Whatever Mr. Green may have meant when he published the fact to the world that the representative from Makawao did not vote on the Master and Servant bill, all who read his letter to the Gazette could form from it but one opinion -that Mr. Kapihe was taken to task and pubof him Whether be meant it to be so understood attempt to bring the representative back to what Mr. Green supposed to be his duty in the matter. If he was ignorant of what his language meant, all the more reason why he should not have uttered

it. The Crown Minister who boldly offers a reward to a representative if he will do so and so, publicly holds him up in order to influence his We may add here, there are no coolies in the actions. It only affords another instance to show

We have no where charged Mr. Green with and patronage placed at their disposal in every possible way that they can to purchase the services and support of missionaries and others whom a the basis on which our labor system must rest, if social distinction. The public have not forgotten how like dogs they were treated at the funeral of the late Kamehameha IV. How this subsidizing has been done, we need not particularize, for our correspondent knows as well as the public. At that time Mr. Green himself was as bitter in his denunciations of what he supposed to be a corrupt and ungodly crown ministry, as he is now lavish of praises on them. Had we the files of

We blame Mr. Green for writing in such a way as to furnish to unscrupulous men testimony in their support of a drowning cause, which he did not design for that purpose. No one can quoted in the Legislature does endorse the present labor system of these islands. He probably did sustain the whole. These features of our labor system are as wicked as ever slavery was, and their abolition, like that of slavery, is only a question of time. To see the language of a man of his years, experience and known philanthropy used to support it, might well rouse, as it did, the indignation of every friend of freedom. For the good he has done or may do, all must respect him; but when he lends himself, willingly or not, to sustain a corrupt and wicked system, he must not blame those who condemn himself for this.

plantation, located near Hilo, has been purchased by Messrs. Afong & Achuck, of this city, for \$46,000. This, however, is not all-would it were. But on The debts, it is understood, will nearly cover the purchase money, so that, out of a once valuable plantation, worth \$90,000 two or three years since, little or nothing will remain to the heirs. It will be remembered that Mr. Metcalf willed this estate to Punahou College, in the event of his eldest daughter dying without children. Heavy commissions and interest have, however, swamped this valuable planta-

## NOTICE.

DOCTOR YOUNG, GRADUATE OF THE

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. DALTON & BLAUVELT take this method of informing their patrons and th public generally that they have removed their estab-lishment to the building opposite their present stand, next door to Messrs. Dillingham & Co. All demands for Sad-dlery, Harness Making or Repairing, or Carriage Trimming, will be promptly attended to. 740 3t

NOTICE.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS HAD a several years commercial experience in England, India, China and Australia, is desirous of obtaining employment in a Mercantile House in Honolulu. Name and address may be obtained on reference to the office of this paper; or, references as to character and ability and all particulars by addressing C. X., General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales. 740 1m NOTICE.

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED A not to harbor or trust my wife Paahana Norton, as she has left my bed and board, and I will pay no debts of her contract. North Kona, Hawaii, July 29, 1870.

Dissolution of Partnership. ROBERT LETT AND JOHN MONTEIRO JOHN MONTEIRO.

WHOSE ARE THEY?

EFT AT MY HOUSE ON THE EVEN-A ing of June 16th, a pair of Earrings, which the owner was please call for. (740 lt) H. M. WHITNEY. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of J. B. SILLOWAY, Saddler, of Hilo, will please present them immediately; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same to the under-F. S. LYMAN,

LEGAL NOTICES .- Notice is given by the Clerk of the Supreme Court that the Justices of the Court Wednesday has no less than three editorial articles will sit at Chambers for the transaction of business on the subject of the prorogation of the Legislat on the following days : Mr. Justice Hartwell, every commencing respectively as follows : " After a Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and Mr. Justice sion of sixty-eight days, the Legislative Assent Widemann, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for the hearing of all matters that may be presented to them .- In the matter of the petition of W. C. Parke, asking for letters of administration ad interim, on the estate of Edward Burgess, deceased intestate, Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, is set for hearing the same, before Mr. Justice Hartwell.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALS .- A new and corrected edition of the telegraph signal card has been issued, which contains the numerous changes recently made. They can be obtained at the bookstore, or of the carrier

APPRAISEMENT OF PROPERTY .- Yesterday, Mr. Justice Hartwell appointed Messrs. C. S. Bartow, John Ritson and R. Gilliland, to appraise the property of the late E. Burgess.

#### Correspondence.

TO THE W. MASTER, WARDENS AND BRETHREN OF WALLAN LODGE, No. 21, F. & A. M. BRETHREN,-I beg respectfully to offer my humble service to you and to your sister lodge, and propose to give a musical ntertainment, entitled " The Influence of Music on the Human Mind," illustrated by songs, scenas, etc., on any evening you may appoint, after the 17th inst., the proceeds to be divided qually between the two Masonic Lodges, and to be applied to heir building funds, a suitable building for Masonic purposes I am happy to be able to offer the use of a superior grand I send a note of a like tenor to this to Le Progres de l'Oceanie odge. Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I beg to remain fratern-A. H. HAVELL.

HALL OF HAWAIIAN LODGE, No. 21, F. & A. M., DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :-- At the last monthly meeting of Hawaiian Lodge, your communication of the 4th inst. which you offer to give a lecture on music for the benefit of the building fund of the Masonic Lodges of this city, was read and your generous offer accepted.

I am directed to say that Thursday evening, the 11th of ngust next, at the Kaumakapili Church, will be a convenient time and place for the lecture.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

CHARLES T. GULICK, Secretary.

HALL OF LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE LODGE, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., Honolulu, July 15th, 1870. MR. A. H. HAVELL. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,-Your exceedingly kind offer for between the Masonic Lodges of this city, and by them applied am directed by the W. M., of Le Progres de l'Oceanie Lodge, No. 124, to inform you of our acceptation of your kind offer and with your permission would appoint Thursday even ing, the 11th of August, as an evening most suitable. I remain very respectfully and fraternally yours, HORACE G. CRABBE, Secretary.

THOS. G. THRUM. Stencil Cutter, Engraver, Copyist and Caligrapher. 740 Front Room over the Post Office, Honolulu. Physician and Surgeon,

Corner Merchant and Kaahumanu sts., near Postoffice. 740 13 JOS. W. KING. 1870. United States, and no contract made abroad is that when ministers of the gospel dabble in ARTIST IN PHOTOGRAPHY, Over the Advertiser Office,

lext door to the Post Office, has opened his G graphs, Cartes de Visite, Ambrotypes, Melaino types, &c., &c. 740 Satisfaction Warranted or no Pay. ly DUFFIN'S MARKET,

G. WALLER, KING STREET, HONOLULU. MAKEE PLANTATION VEW CROP OF

SUGAR AND MOLASSES!

## Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1 ATTENTION!

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE Company are hereby notified that the regular UNIFORM MEETING will be held on Wednes day Evening next, the 3d of August, at half-past o clock. A prompt and punctual attendance is requested. EDWARD L. HARVEY,

English School, Pauoa Valley Road. A. T. ATKINSON, MASTER

Late of Rugby and Durham Schools, England. THE PUPILS WILL ASSEMBLE ON MON-DAY, August 1st, 1870.
Subjects studied: English, Mathematics, French, Classics.
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ESTATE OF ISAAC MONTGOMERY. Deceased.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Temporary Administrator of the Estate of the late Isaac Montgomery, of Honolulu, Hawahan Islands, hereby requests that any person having any property belonging to the above Estate will immediately deliver the same to the under-signed; and all persons having claims against the Estate are signed; and all persons in within six mouths from the date of this publication.

W. C. PARKE, Temporary Administrator. Honolulu, July 14th, 1870.

Auckland, New Zealand. GEORGE THORNE, JR., Merchant,

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-WILL-HOLD A FAIR CARLY IN NOVEMBER NEXT, FOR THE oses of the Society.

17 Assistance from the friends here or abroad, will be grate-

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.-The Gazette reached the end of its labor," &c ; " The Legislar Assembly was prorogued last week after a session sixty-eight working days ;" and, " The Legislat Assembly, after a somewhat protracted session. journed on Friday last." After these repeated severations by the official organ, the public at las and "the rest of mankind" may be assured of it fact. Verily, there were three bellows blowle

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DATES RECEIVED AT WHITNEY'S Commercial News Depot,

Steamer Ajax, Bark D. C. Murray and Clipper Ship Malay,

JULY 19th, 20th and 26th. tised in this list as received, should send notice thereof by return mail.

HARPER'S WEEKLY....June 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16
Harper's Bazar......June 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16 Dispatch......Lloyd's..... MAGAZINES.

Tribune.....June 8, 15, 22, 2 

Foston Advertiser June 9, 16, 25, 3 lifts American June 18, 26, July 2 Every Saturday (Mouthly part). July Budget of Fun July August Appleton's July 9, 16 Pall Mall Budget May 14, 21, 2

The Ladies' Benevolent Society